United Nations S/2003/1085

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 6 November 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 21 April 2003 (S/2003/438).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from Azerbaijan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-61596 (E) 081203

Annex

Letter dated 31 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resoiution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the third national report from the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: Russian]

Supplementary report of Azerbaijan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), Azerbaijan transmits herewith to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council information concerning changes and achievements in legislation and in practical matters relating to counter-terrorism since the submission to the Committee of its previous reports (S/2001/1325 and S/2002/1022).

Subparagraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b):

What measures if any have been taken to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts in addition to those listed in your responses to questions on 1 (b) to 1 (d)?

What are the offences and penalties in your country with respect to the activities listed in this subparagraph?

In its campaign against terrorism, Azerbaijan is continuing to apply the provisions of the **1999 Counter-Terrorism Act**, the **Criminal Code of 2000** and other rules of criminal law and the law of criminal procedure.

By **Presidential Order No. 920 of 11 May 2002, a** Plan of Action was adopted to implement Security Council resolutions 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001) and 1377 (2001).

Following the accession of Azerbaijan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the **Act on the introduction of changes and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan in connection with the application of the Act of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism** was adopted on **17 May 2002**. That completed the national legislative basis in that area. On **27 May 2002** the **Presidential Order on the implementation of that Act** was issued. In accordance with that Act the following changes and additions were made to several legislative acts:

- The second paragraph of article 1 of the Counter-Terrorism Act was reworded as follows:

  "**Terrorism** is the causing of explosions or fires or the commission of other acts which threaten the lives of people, injure their health, cause substantial damage to property or give rise to other socially dangerous consequences with the aim of disturbing public order, sowing panic among the population or influencing the adoption of decisions by the organs of State power or international organizations, and also the threat of committing such acts with the same aim".

- An eleventh subparagraph has been added to article 1 of the Counter-Terrorism Act which reads as follows:

"**The financing of terrorism**" is the deliberate advancing, in full or in part, indirectly or directly, of monetary resources or other property for the purpose of the commission of terrorist acts, or the deliberate collection of monetary resources or other property for such purposes".

– Article 214 "**Terrorism**" of the Criminal Code has been reworded and a new article has been added — article 214-1 "The financing of terrorism" (the text of the article is given above).

The following penalties are established in respect of the commission of the criminal acts specified in article 214 "**Terrorism**" and article 214-1 "**The financing of terrorism**" of the Criminal Code:

– Under article 214 "**Terrorism**" of the Criminal Code:

"Terrorism ... is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of 8 to 12 years with the confiscation of property.

214.2 If those acts:

214.2.1 were committed by a group of persons who had previously entered into an agreement or by an organized group or criminal association (criminal organization);

214.2.2 were repeated offences;

214.2.3 were committed with the use of firearms and objects used as weapons;

214.2.4 through carelessness led to the death of people or other serious consequences — they are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of from 10 to 15 years or to life imprisonment with confiscation of property.

Note: A person who has participated in the preparation of a terrorist activity shall be relieved of responsibility in the event that he warns the authorities in good time or by some other means helps to prevent such an act, provided that his activities include no other criminal offence".

– Under article 214-1 "**Financing of terrorism**" of the Criminal Code:

"The financing of terrorism ... is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of from 8 to 12 years with confiscation of property".

Subparagraphs 1 (c) and 1 (d):

What legislation and procedures exist for freezing accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

What measures exist to prohibit the activities listed in this subparagraph?

On the whole it should be noted that in Azerbaijan, the relevant international principles relating to the suppression of the financing of terrorism are applied both in the process of preparing and improving the existing banking legislation and in the process of its practical implementation.

At the present time, in accordance with national legislation and with legally binding instruments, including the published regulations of the National Bank and

banks operating in the Republic, it is forbidden to transact operations on an account or to open an account without identifying the client and the beneficiary and without identifying the transaction itself. According to the regulations of the National Bank, all accounts and operations of terrorist individuals and organizations included in the consolidated list of the Security Council Committee drawn up in accordance with resolution 1267 are carefully checked by banking institutions. Thus, at the end of 2002 the bank account of the terrorist organization Benevolence International Foundation was identified and frozen by the competent financial institutions in Azerbaijan.

Subparagraphs 2 (b) and 2 (d):

What other steps are being taken to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, and in particular, what early warning mechanisms exist to allow exchange of information with other States?

What legislation or procedures exist to prevent terrorists acting from your territory against other States or citizens? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

The leaders in this field, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of the Interior and the State Border Service, within the limits of their respective competence, are continuing, both independently and in cooperation with each other, to carry out preventive measures to prevent the commission of terrorist acts and also to identify individuals and organizations connected with international terrorist organizations or suspected of financing or providing other support to terrorism.

As noted above, counter-terrorism activities in Azerbaijan are based on the Counter-Terrorism Act. This Act is implemented in practice on the basis of **Presidential Order No. 185 of 30 August 1999 "On the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Act"**. This is reflected in the definition and subsequent implementation of a practical set of measures, including both measures of an operational nature and measures to improve interdepartmental coordination and cooperation. With a view to preventing potential terrorist acts and acts of sabotage, plans of action have been drawn up and transmitted to local law enforcement organs for implementation. These include "A plan of measures of the Ministry of the Interior to counter terrorist attacks, manifestations of religious radicalism and other illegal acts which influence the establishment of a tense situation conducive to crime in the northern and north-western regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan", "A plan of measures to prevent the threat of terrorist acts by the international terrorist organization Al-Qaida" and joint plans of action drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Security.

With regard to the strengthening of the organizations of the administrative counter-terrorism system, it should be noted that a department for the protection of oil and gas pipelines, a special unit (a section of the police) for the protection of diplomatic missions, and a special intra-ministerial working group have been created in the Ministry of the Interior. The tasks of the working group include the continuing monitoring of operational efforts in the Republic, the study of factors which might lead to a situation conducive to crime, including attempts to commit terrorist acts and other offences, and also manifestations of religious radicalism and extremism, the devising of appropriate responses, taking into account the results of an analysis thereof, and so on.

Subparagraph 2 (f)
What procedures and mechanisms are in place to assist other States? Please provide any available details of how these have been used in practice.

– *Legal*

Listed below are the multilateral treaties on the question of legal assistance to which Azerbaijan is already a party and to which it is preparing to accede:

1. **European Convention on the Extradition of Convicts** of 21 March 1983;

2. **European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid** of 27 January 1977;

3. **European Convention on Extradition** of 13 December 1957 and the **Additional Protocols** thereto of 15 October 1975 and 17 March 1978;

4. **Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime** of 8 November 1990;

5. **European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters** of 20 April 1959 and the **Additional Protocol** thereto of 17 March 1978.

It should be noted that, on the Azerbaijani side, the Ministry of Justice has been appointed the coordinating body for these international legal instruments.

With regard to bilateral agreements in this area, in addition to the information provided by Azerbaijan on that subparagraph in its previous report (S/2002/1022), it should be noted that negotiations are currently taking place to reach agreement on the drafting and subsequent conclusion of agreements concerning the provision of legal assistance with such countries as the United States of America, China, India, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia and others. A bilatera[1] treaty has already been signed with Ukraine.

– *In practice*

On the whole it should be noted that since the events of 11 September to date (July 2003) more than 40 foreign nationals connected with international terrorist organizations have been arrested by Azerbaijan and handed over to the States concerned.

With regard to the question of criminal proceedings against persons involved in the commission of terrorist acts, it is important to note both the close cooperation within the State between the law enforcement and border authorities in Azerbaijan and the bilateral ties of cooperation between them and their colleagues in neighbouring States.

As evidence of this, mention should be made of the operation carried out jointly by the State Border Service and the internal troops of the Ministry of the Interior in July 2002 to deactivate and eliminate a terrorist group headed by Gaji Mahomedovich Mahomed, which from 2000 to 2002 committed a series of murders, terrorist acts and other crimes in the territory of Azerbaijan. During the investigation it was established that those crimes were committed by individuals who had undergone training in the territory of the Republic of Armenia and were controlled by individuals belonging to an illegal regime operating in Nagorny Karabakh, part of the territory of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia.

With regard to regional cooperation on questions covered in the same subparagraph, the high level of cooperation and interaction between Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation and Georgia must be emphasized. For example, mention might be made of the operation to arrest and hand over to the law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation Ramazan Rabievich Ishkildiev, a national of that country who had participated in the commission of terrorist acts in the territory of the Russian Federation (June 2002), and the operation by the Azerbaijani law enforcement authorities to arrest Umar Musaevich Abubakarov, who had illegally entered the territory of Azerbaijan.

In addition, in accordance with the special plan of action of the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen the campaign against terrorism and transnational organized crime, the law enforcement authorities of Azerbaijan, jointly with the law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation and Georgia, periodically carry out large-scale operational and preventive measures in the border regions. For example, mention might be made of such so-called operations as "*Border*" ("*Sarhad*") and "*Shchit*" ("*Sipar*").

Subparagraph 2 (g)
How do border controls in your country prevent the movement of terrorists? How do your procedures for issuance of identity papers and travel documents support this? What measures exist to prevent their forgery etc?

One of the immigration control authorities in Azerbaijan is the State Border Service, which under Presidential Decree No. 740 of 31 July 2002 became an independent State structure (previously the border guard had been part of the Ministry of National Security). Although it only recently became an independent organ, the State Border Service has achieved certain practical results in preventing and combating the use of terrorist channels of illegal migration. In 2002, the Service detained 8,299 people for violating the border or the border regime, of whom 195 were nationals of third States. Of these, 32 were detained for carrying forged documents or documents belonging to other people. At Bina airport alone, a total of 19 persons were detained in 2002.

In order to prevent international terrorists and other criminals from entering and leaving the territory of Azerbaijan, a Computerized Information Retrieval System has been set up at appropriate border control points in the Republic. This system involves all State authorities engaged in immigration control: the State Border Service, the department for visas and registration of the Ministry of the Interior and the consular department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is designed to provide an accurate record of persons crossing the border at the control points and ensure effective verification of the authenticity of their documents.

Law enforcement agencies are working on the regular updating of the lists of suspicious persons, persons who have committed crimes and wanted persons, which are then sent for checking by various offices, including the immigration control authorities. In order to prevent illegal migration, the relevant State structures involved in border control regularly provide information on persons attempting illegally to cross the border using forged documents.

The actual documents required to cross the border (passport, identity papers, etc.) upon entering or leaving the country are issued in an agreed and centralized manner. They are all subject at any time to verification by the above-mentioned

Computerized Information Retrieval System and other technical devices. In addition, they incorporate a number of security features. In order to update the "Passport" information retrieval system, the necessary changes and additions are constantly being made to the database. In this area, there is close interdepartmental cooperation, coordination and exchange of information between all immigration control authorities.

In addition, at all control points, various special technical means of verification are used to identify persons trying to cross the border illegally and baggage is also checked for, inter alia, narcotics and components of weapons of mass destruction. Use is currently being made at control points of such technical devices as mobile laboratories for checking documents, radiation detection pagers, various types of inspection loupes, one-way mirrors and lamination shield verification devices.

The State Border Service has also organized an information exchange, in the form of questionnaires on issues of operational importance, with the relevant border control authorities and special services of other countries. At the regional level, information is exchanged between the competent authorities of members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on persons and centres engaged in forgery of travel documents.

However, effective and reliable prevention of threats to transport corridors from international terrorists or terrorist groups and of attempts illegally to cross the State border will not be possible until a border service has been reinstated along the 132-kilometre segment of the southern border which was left outside the control of Azerbaijan as a result of the occupation of the territory of Azerbaijan by Armenia and until the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the borders within which Azerbaijan received international recognition have been restored.

In addition, it is necessary, in accordance with international requirements, to restore the engineering and technical installations in this occupied segment and to set up modern technical installations on the other segments of the State border.

Subparagraph 3 (a)
What steps have been taken to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

In the matter of the exchange of information, particularly regarding the activities or movements of terrorists or terrorist networks, forged or falsified travel documents, trade in weapons, explosives or dual-use materials and use of information technology by terrorist groups, the Republic of Azerbaijan is actively cooperating with Interpol. In particular, in order to take the necessary effective measures of this kind, information received from the Interpol General Secretariat or from members of the organization is transmitted to the operational service of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Security and Azerbaijan Airlines. According to current statistics, the Ministry of National Security processed 111 queries from the Interpol General Secretariat and 24 from Interpol member States about suspected international terrorism.

Paragraph 3 (b) and 3 (c)
What steps have been taken to exchange information and cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

What steps have been taken to cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

Since 1995, 14 bilateral protocols and two memoranda on cooperation to combat terrorism and other manifestations of organized crime have been concluded between the Ministry of National Security and foreign partners.

Subparagraph 3 (d)
What are your Government's intentions regarding signing and/or ratifying the conventions and protocols referred to in this subparagraph?

As is well known, the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party to eight of the 12 international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism. The question of accession to the remaining four international agreements is currently being dealt with under domestic procedures. The slight delay is due to technical reasons connected with the translation of these instruments into the national language.

Subparagraph 3 (e)
Provide any relevant information on the implementation of the conventions, protocols and resolutions referred to in this subparagraph.

See reply to subparagraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b).

Additional information

- ***Cooperation by Azerbaijan within the framework of international organizations, and assistance provided to Azerbaijan by international organizations and foreign States in the area of counter-terrorism***

Azerbaijan is continuing actively to cooperate with international organizations in the area of counter-terrorism — various United Nations bodies, Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council/Partnership for Peace (EAPC/PfP), GUUAM Group of States, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), etc. For example, Azerbaijan recently hosted international events such as:

- The international conference under OSCE auspices on "The role of religion and belief in a democratic society: searching for ways to combat terrorism and extremism", 10 and 11 October 2002;
- The third meeting of the GUUAM Working Group on efforts to combat terrorism, organized crime and the spread of narcotics, 26 and 27 February 2003;
- The NATO/EAPC/PfP international seminar on the link between terrorism, drug trafficking and other types of illegal activity, 5 and 6 May 2003.

Particular emphasis should be placed on Azerbaijan's participation in the work of GUUAM. As chairman of the above-mentioned GUUAM Working Group on efforts to combat terrorism, organized crime and the spread of narcotics, Azerbaijan

represented that regional organization at the meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations held on 6 March and 7 October 2003, at which relevant information was provided on projects currently being implemented in GUUAM in the area of counter-terrorism.

Azerbaijan is grateful to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to OSCE for the advisory assistance provided to Azerbaijan in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and in the area of efforts to combat the financing of terrorism and money-laundering. In connection with these projects, four national seminars were held with the participation of experts from the relevant State organs of Azerbaijan and of international consultants, following which certain recommendations were made identifying the basic areas in which the legislation and administrative structure need improvement.

Azerbaijan is also receiving assistance from NATO/EAPC in upgrading the skills of staff dealing with counter-terrorism. The question of efforts to combat the financing of terrorism and money-laundering is also being dealt with in the context of Azerbaijan's cooperation with the Council of Europe. Azerbaijan is also continuing to cooperate with the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre in the exchange of analytical information.

The State Border Service of Azerbaijan has also established close ties with the International Organization for Migration, which has led to an ongoing exchange of information. The Ministry of Justice of Azerbaijan is in close contact with its counterparts in Turkey, the Russian Federation, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Ukraine and Iran, and is implementing programmes for the training of judges, judicial workers and other jurists and agreements on cooperation, including exchanges of information between judicial authorities.

Considerable technical and advisory assistance is being given to Azerbaijan by the United States under the counter-terrorism assistance programme.

– ***Azerbaijan's need for counter-terrorism assistance***

A report (in English) assessing Azerbaijan's counter-terrorism needs is attached to this report and identifies specific areas in need of financing.

In addition to material and technical assistance, Azerbaijan would welcome assistance in national capacity-building. In particular, there is a need for expert advisory assistance in such areas as the creation of a national counter-terrorism programme, evaluation and enhancement of national legislation and upgrading of the organization and structure of the relevant State organs, training of staff in the use of special equipment, development of local facilities for the provision of training of various kinds, and training for workers in the banking sector and for persons dealing with data security.

Annex

ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM RELATED CAPACITY BUILDING ASSISTANCE NEEDS

Introduction

From the very first day, Azerbaijan has joined the international anti-terrorist coalition to contribute to the struggle of the world community against the scourge of terrorism. Having maintained its firm position against terrorism, Azerbaijan stands ready to do its utmost to eradicate this evil and has undertaken certain measures to strengthen the effectiveness of countering terrorism on national and international levels.

However, achievements of Azerbaijan in the counter-terrorism area are retarded by the scarcity of necessary logistics and equipment for effective implementation of counter-terrorism measures and the difficulty of providing such logistic support at the expense of internal resources. For the purposes of enhancing the counter-terrorism capacity of the government bodies, it is of an utmost importance to create comprehensive logistics capacities and equipment alongside maintaining the existing operational capabilities. From this perspective, counter-terrorism related capacity building assistance needs have been defined as follows.

I. EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

1. **Purpose: enhancing mobility of counter-terrorism task forces to undertake preventive measures as well as during terrorist chasing and covert operations.**

1.1. Provision of equipment for observation and surveillance:

- video and photo-surveillance equipment;
- laser sight for automatic guns;
- mobile points of secret audio-video observations;
- long-distance and night observation optic devices, etc.

1.2. Provision of equipment for development of information-exchange and communication network:

- special speaking devices for communication during the operation;
- re-transmitter operating at different frequency diapason;
- manual and mobile radio stations for vehicles;
- sources/facilities of radio electronic emanation;
- radio-monitoring system at HF/VHF/UHF diapason for the direction-finding of the GSM type mobile phones, radio coverage and decoding of information.

1.3. Provision of equipment designed for specific purposes:

- criminalistic laboratory set up in the flexible carrier helicopter, or car;
- criminalistic and technical facilities;
- facilities for secret acquisition and documentation of audio-video information;

- facilities to detect devises for covert/secret acquisition of information;
- facilities for radiolocation (navigation) of moving objects;
- facilities for opening of locking devices;
- facilities for secret passing of building structures;
- special capturing devices to detain transportation means;
- special devices to detect counterfeit money;
- infrared spectroscopy.

1.4. Provision of transportation facilities:

- helicopters and aircrafts (*comments*: such kind of equipment is needed to efficiently conduct anti-terrorist operations in the stiff terrain and high mountainous areas);
- minibuses with special equipment;
- cross-country vehicles.

1.5. Provision of personal safety outfit (jackets, helmets, etc.).

2. Purpose: enhancing capacity of border control and customs services to detect radioactive and WMD components and to neutralize explosives.

2.1. Provision of detection and neutralization equipment:

- mobile chemical and biological laboratory equipped with radiation measuring devices;
- special criminalistic laboratory set up in the flexible carrier (helicopter, or car);
- ionizing radiation meter;
- isotope detecting devices;
- special monitors;
- equipment for detection of new types of explosive devices and items in postal channels;
- facilities for the neutralization of explosive devices.

2.2. Provision of personal protection facilities (defense suits, autonomous breathing devices, etc.).

2.3. Provision of equipment and logistics support for creation of Cynological Center at the State Customs Committee (*comments:* trained dogs will be used in the detection of drugs, which mostly serve as a financial source for terrorism, explosive substances and devices, weapons and other means possibly to be used by terrorists).

3. Purpose: establishment of modern information management systems and communication infrastructure.

Comments: There is an immense necessity to purchase encrypted communication facilities and other technical facilities for obtaining, gathering, systemization, analysis and exchange of written, audio, video and digital information between relevant government agencies as well as between Azerbaijan and the partner countries.

3.1. Creation of a stationary and mobile information-communication infrastructure of counter-terrorism task forces:

- upgrade of commutation equipment designed for the telephone communication networks;
- upgrade of a computer network among the government agencies dealing with counter-terrorism, on one hand, and within the government agencies themselves;
- creation of an encrypted digital radiotrank communication in Baky, and for these purposes establishment of a local computer network and develop a special software for databases and circulation of electronic documents.

3.2. Upgrade of computer systems used for the analysis of audio-video materials.

4. Purpose: ensuring security of maritime boundaries.

4.1. Modernization and equipment upgrading of technical observation posts along coastal border posts and uniting them in one network (comments: in order to ensure security of oil deposits and floating facilities in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea against potential terrorist attacks).

4.2. Creation of special divisions and infrastructure for border guard vessels in North (Khachmaz district) and South (Lenkeran district) directions, as well as in the water storage of Araz river network in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

II. PERSONNEL TRAINING

Comments: the provision of modern equipment should be accompanied by assistance in personnel training.

1. Purpose: development of local facilities for training in the counter-terrorism area.

1.1. Establishment of a Counter Terrorism Education Center.

Comments: This need stems from the fact that at present, training process for the Azerbaijani specialists is provided by partner countries, primarily by the United States, once in every 1-3 months by 1-3 week courses for a group in different foreign countries. In our opinion, it would be more reasonable instead of making large expenditures for tens of people for their travel abroad, for their lodging and training, to direct those funds to the implementation of programs at the existing educational centers on permanent and long-term basis and also attract specialists from other partner countries to these programs. Nowadays there are Academy of the Ministry of National Security, Police Academy and Academy under the State Customs Committee in Azerbaijan. It should be also noted that there is a Training Center on migration issues established at the Academy of the Ministry of National Security with the assistance of International Migration Organization.

1.2. Strengthening the logistical basis of the existing Regional Education Center for customs control officers.

Comments: The Regional Education Center was built in Baky according to the Memorandum signed between the State Customs Committee of Azerbaijan and World Customs Organizations, and is designated for preparing professional cadres for custom services of the states in the region. It is necessary to provide this Center with up-to-date education facilities, and also with facilities to be used in the trainings on counter-terrorism issues.

1.3. Elaboration of educational methodic facilities, instruction-based text-books and literature on terrorism issues.

2. Purpose: increasing the capacity in training of translators.

Comments: According to national legislation, all the international instruments Azerbaijan is going to be a party to should be translated into the official Azerbaijani language and afterwards, pass through the internal review procedures.

2.1. Organization of the courses and training for law translators.

2.2. Provision of equipment and logistics support to establish a Translation Center.

III. OTHER TECHNICAL AND EXPERT ASSISTANCE

1. Purpose: assessment of the existing national resources and optimizing the national structure.

1.1. Development of Counter-terrorism Country Programme for Azerbaijan.

1.2. Roadmapping the Counter-terrorism Assistance Programme for Azerbaijan.